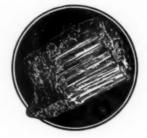
## Vol. 4 SEPTEMBER, 1922 No. 3



FURNISHING A COMMON VANTAGE GROUND WHERE THOSE INTERESTED IN ASBESTOS AND MAGNESIA MAY MEET FOR DISCUSSION

## Published by

SECRETARIAL SERVICE 246 North 17 th Street (Entrance 1701 Winter Street) Philadelphia, Pa. Serving the industries of the Nation-



For over a quarter of a century GARCO Asbestos Products have splendidly served the industries of the Nation. Whether it be asbestos brake lining for your car, heater cord, packings or textiles, the name "GARCO" is assurance of quality. Produced by the largest manufacturers of asbestos textiles in America, in a great,

modern plant, GARCO products offer the user complete satisfaction.

## **General Asbestos & Rubber Company**

BRANCHES: NEW YORK CHICAGO PITTSBURGH

Main Offices and Factories CHARLESTON, S. C.

Reduction of Power Plant Expenses

VER and over again you hear the statement, "The power plant is the most costly of all departments, yet it receives the least attention and effort towards reduction." The first statement, generally speaking, is undeniably true. The latter was undoubtedly so a few years ago, but at the present time progressive men are giving this department their best attention. They know, now, that many of its great expenses can be reduced to a small fraction of their former figure. The greatest expense of all is that of fuel. Installation of proper heat insulation is immediately reflected in decreased fuel bills, and this saving continues indefinitely. Here, from an economical standpoint, "the best is none too good." A perfected heat insulation of the highest class, proven of unexcelled efficiency and adaptability, is

## 2-POINT HEAT INSULATION

Patented and Manufactured by Norristown Magnesia & Asbestos Co. Norristown - Penna.

September, 1922

Page One

## - ASBESTOS -

## Asbestos and Mineral Corporation

12 th Floor, 1819 Broadway NEW YORK CITY

Crude Fibres

Sand

BRANCHES IN THE MOST IMPORTANT CITIES OF THE WORLD

CORRESPONDENCE IN ANY LANGUAGE

WORLD'S LARGEST DEALERS IN ASBESTOS CRUDE AND FIBRE

Write for Our Monthly Market Letter, New Catalog and Other Interesting Matter Pertaining to the Asbestos Industry

Page Two

# . ASBESTOS..

## A MONTHLY MARKET JOURNAL

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE ASBESTOS AND MAGNESIA INDUSTRIES

SECRETARIAL SERVICE - PUBLISHER C. J. STOVER - EDITOR

PUBLISHING OFFICE 246 NORTH 17 th STREET PHILADELPHIA, - PENNSYLVANIA London Office - 2nd Floor, 86-88 Wardour St., W. I.

Volume IV

in

SEPTEMBER, 1922

Number 3

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#### SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

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FOREIGN COUNTRIES		-	2.00	46	65
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September, 1922

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that Asbestos reefs outcrop from the base of the hills to the summit, 800 to 1000 feet above. In 11 claims Property of Natal Asbestos Limited. The vastness of the deposit is only realized when it is learned well over 100 outcrops have been clearly defined.

## An Investigation of Asbestos Millboard in Formulating Specifications for Asbestos Fibre and Millboard<sup>1</sup>

## By HELEN E. WASSELL<sup>2</sup>

The Navy Department Specifications for Asbestos Millboard (32Mlc, April 1, 1922), the data for which were compiled by the Industrial Fellowship of the Asbestos Paper Manufacturers Association at the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research, have suggested a brief discussion of the procedure used in obtaining the basic information. The study was made to assist the Navy in drawing up specifications which would be more definite and more adequate for the many purposes of millboard than those specifications in use at that time (1919).

Samples of Asbestos Fibre and Millboard were supplied by six companies of the Association, other samples were bought in the open market, and all were given thoro investigation. The literature on the subjects of Asbestos Fibre and Millboard is limited, but all published information was used and all suggestions given were tried out.

### Screen Tests.

Asbestos Fibre was given first consideration. Screen tests were made of all the fibres from the various companies and the results compared with the results of tests of millboard made from the same fibres. It was found that the proportion of long and short fibres, as well as the method of manufacturing these fibres, has a marked effect on the strength of the millboard. Too large a percentage of short fibre materially weakens the board.

#### Chemical Analysis.

Chemical analysis was next made of the fibres, being

September, 1922

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> This work was carried on under the supervision of E. R. Weidlein, Director of the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research of the University of Pittsburg.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Industrial Fellow of the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research.

careful to obtain an average sample from the five pound sample submitted of every fibre used by each company. The analysis consisted of tests for moisture, combined water or water of crystallization, silica, iron and alumina, calcium and magnesium. It was found that water of crystallization should not fall below twelve per cent, or a harsh fibre is the result: and also, that when a fibre with a high percentage of water of crystallization is heated to red heat, driving off part or all of this water, the fibre has the same harsh texture that one of a low percentage of water has; indicating that there is evidently some connection between the consistency of the fibre and the amount of water in its composition.

The fibre should stand a red heat (600°Centigrade or 1112° Fahrenheit) before the water is driven off and the strength of the fibre decreased.

Magnesium and silica should be present in the ratio of three parts of magnesium oxide to two parts of silicon oxide, with a total of 80 per cent of silicate of magnesium. The percentage of iron and alumina oxides should not be more than seven per cent and preferably, less than three per cent.

#### Heat Tests on Millboard.

Three grades of millboard: soft, medium and hard, were tested, but after completion of the tests it was decided that, for the uses the Navy has for the board, the medium and hard grades are best suited. These uses consist chiefly of boiler casings, covering for large pipe, and placing between fire brick and casing of oil burning boilers, and beneath the flooring over boiler rooms.

The board was tested as it came from the manufacturer; after it had been heated to 400°F. for one hour; heated to 400°F. indefinitely; and to 600°F. for one hour.

It should show no change in texture or softening when heated indefinitely to 400°F. and there were few samples that could not stand this test, but there were very few which were not affected by one hour's heat at 600°F.

The grade of fibre, the kind of binder used, and the method of manufacturing the board, all have an effect on the temperature a board will stand without losing its strength and flexibility.

Page Six

- A S B E S T O S -

## ELWOOD J. WILSON

718 BORDEN BUILDING 350 Madison Avenue At 45th Street NEW YORK - - N. Y.

# ASBESTOS

Thetford and Rhodesian Crudes, Spinning and Magnesia Fibres, Shingle and Paper Stocks, Cements

> 1915 Prices on Nearly All Grades. Inquiries From Bonafide Purchasers Solicited

September, 1922

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Page Seven

#### Thickness.

The thickness of the board was determined with a micrometer gage. The thickness varies on the different sides of a board, so that, to get an average thickness of one board, it is necessary to take a reading on each side of that board; and to get an average thickness of a shipment of boards, an average of four readings of each of ten boards selected at random, must be taken. The allowance of variation should be less on the average of the four readings of each of ten boards than it is on the average of four readings of one board, since the greater the number of readings the truer the average.

#### Tensile Strength Tests.

Tests were made on the Tinius Olsen tester for tensile strength, testing pieces cut across the board and pieces cut along the board, before and after heating at 400°F. and 600°F. These Olsen tests are not accurate for millboard and were therefore disregarded in the Specifications, but they do give an idea of the distribution of the fibre in the board in the cross and long directions. If the fibre has been well mixed in manufacture, there is less difference between the strength of the pieces cut across and those cut along the board. The piece cut across the fibre is in nearly every case weaker than that cut along the fibre; and where the fibre is not thoroly mixed in manufacture, it is very much weaker.

#### Bending strength.

The bending strength of the millboard with a given load is the most nearly accurate and fair test that has been applied. Pieces of board four inches wide and twelve inches long, cut in both directions of the board, were used in these tests. From the center of the board various weights were hung, and the amount of deflection noted after adding each new weight, until at a maximum load the board broke.

As in the tensile strength tests, the board cut across the fibre will not stand the load and the amount of deflection that the board cut along the fibre is capable of standing, except in a very few cases where extreme care was given in mixing the board evenly.

The hard board will stand a much greater load than the medium board, but, of course, does not have nearly as large a deflection in bending; in fact, hard board of more Page Eight September, 1922

## - ASBESTOS -

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PRODUCERS OF

RHODESIAN WHITE ASBESTOS FIBRE

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September, 1922

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than 1/4 inch thickness has very little flexibility.

The binding or sizing material, as well as the grade of fibre used, has a great deal to do with the flexibility of the board. A harsh fibre requires more material of a plastic nature for sizing than a softer fibre, which in itself makes a more flexible board.

Heating the board, especially to 600°F., has more effect on the flexibility of the board than on the load it will carry. This again is the effect of loss of moisture, making the fibre harsh and the board less flexible.

A good grade of millboard should contain not more than 3 per cent by weight, of its composition of vegetable matter, and this in the form of a binder or sizing. The rest should be a mixture of several grades of fibre with not too much short fibre.

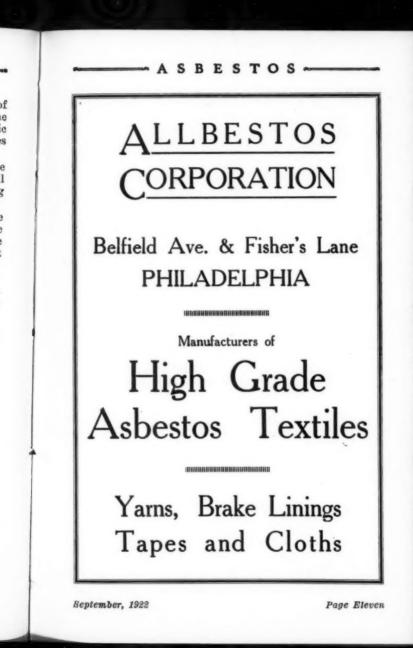
### Weight.

The weight of the various boards was determined by taking average weights of ten boards of each thickness of the weight of one square foot of area and one inch thick. After obtaining the results of the various tests made on the boards and comparing with the weights of these same boards, it was found that six pounds was the maximum which should be allowed for the weight of medium millboard one square foot in area and one inch thick, and six and one half pounds for hard millboard of the same dimensions.

#### Insulation Tests.

Insulation tests were also made on the millboard, and altho these tests are not practicable for use in the specifications, they gave some interesting data on what heat the various kinds and thicknesses of millboard will hold. Tests were made on pieces of board twelve inches square, taking readings of the temperatures between the board and the heating element, and directly on top of the board. The temperature on top of the board was anywhere from 60 to 40 per cent less than underneath the board. In proportion of the thickness of the board to the temperature they hold, the one-eighth inch board holds the heat better than the onehalf inch board, since it lowers the temperature 40 per cent, and the one-half inch board 60 per cent.

In conclusion, we found that none of the samples lost Page Ten September, 1922



more than twenty per cent of their weight when heated to red heat, but they became harsh and brittle.

Copies of the specification finally adopted by the Navy as a result of these investigations can be obtained by addressing "ASBESTOS."

## Notes from Mining Centers

The Department of Mines & Industries for the Union of South Africa return the following figures of Sales and Shipments of Asbestos for the month of May, 1922:

		Value
Transvaal	. 41	£578
Cape	. 161	£3436

The value of the Sales and Shipments for the corresponding month of the previous year was  $\pounds 7,136$ .

From U. S. Commerce Reports we learn that the government (of the Union of South Africa) has manifested its keen interest in stimulating trade in its program of railway construction, which has been greeted with approval by the public. In accord with the program, 850 miles of new lines, representing an expenditure of over  $\pounds4,000,000$ , are to be constructed. These amounts are to come from the loan funds for the present year. The projects number 22 and are fairly distributed among the several Provinces. They may be described as agricultural lines, designed to provide transportation for the farmer's crops, and will result in making complete at numerous outlying points the South African system of railways. Including the railways in the Southwest Protectorate, these new projects will increase the total mileage to 11,741.

Whether these new roads will have any effect on the Asbestos operations in South Africa is not known, but the report at least shows that South Africa is progressing.

**POSITION DESIRED**—By competent, experienced Manager, Estimator, Salesman, of Asbestos and Magnesia products, etc. Address Box No. 6P-3. "ASBESTOS."

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Page Thirteen

## W. A. Macan

On Monday morning, August 21st, one of the best known men in the Magnesia Industry passed into the great unknown.

William A. Macan, Vice President of the Ehret Magnesia Manufacturing Company, Valley Forge, Penna., and a resident of Cynwyd, had been prominently and successfully engaged in selling and making 85% Magnesia since 1887, a period of thirty five years; in fact his knowledge covered the entire history of Magnesia from the days of its first application to pipes and boilers.

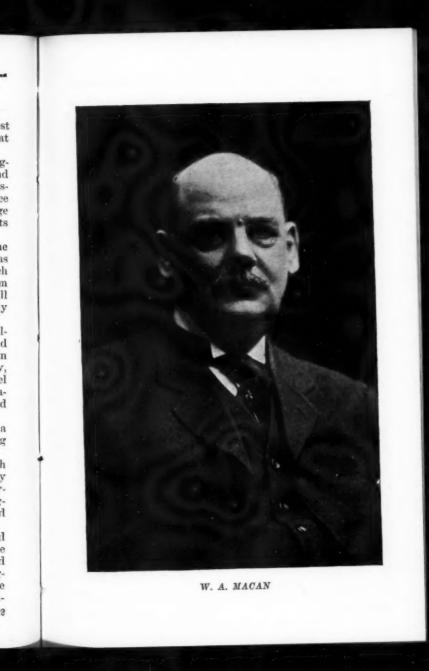
Affectionately regarded by all of the older men in the trade and highly respected by the younger chaps, he was to one and all just "Mac." Perhaps the kindest thing which befalls a man in this life is to have his friends apply to him a nickname, and in all our experience we cannot recall knowing a man who was more thoroly or more respectfully nicknamed than Mac.

Mr. Macan was born on October 20th, 1853, in Wilmington, Del., where he attended the public schools, and Professor Harkness' Academy. He came to Philadelphia in 1875, and was associated with Cooper & Conard Company, a department store now operated under the name of Gimbel Brothers. It was his ambition to become an interior decorator, and it was in this department of Cooper & Conard Company's establishment that he was employed.

When but nineteen years old, in 1872, he married Anna Burnett of Chambersburg, Pa., who died in 1877, having mothered two children.

In 1880 he remarried, his second wife being Keturah Turner of Philadelphia, and in that same year the family moved to Milwaukee, where Mac followed his work of interior decorating until 1887, when he learned of 85% Magnesia and the wonderful results which were being secured by its use.

While in Milwaukee, Mr. Macan had become acquainted with some of the operations of the old Chalmers-Spence Company, latterly absorbed by Johns-Manville; Inc., and was impressed with the possibilities offered for young, aggressive men in the field of steam insulation work. He came to Philadelphia and, together with Mr. Willis Lysle, organ-Page Fourteen September, 1922



## - ASBESTOS

ized Macan & Company, and was successful in securing the sales agency, in certain eastern territory, for Keasbey & Mattison Company's 85% Magnesia.

The business grew and prospered, the Macan family temporarily taking up residence in Ridley Park, Pa. In 1897, an arrangement was made whereby Macan & Company discontinued business and Macan became Vice President of the Magnesia Covering Company, a Keasbey & Mattison Company subsidiary. Two years later, in 1899, he went to Wilkes-Barre, still aggressively marketing and supervising the installation of 85% Magnesia, and there he had a great part in developing what has since then become and even now is, one of the largest single markets for Magnesia, i. e., the steam lines in and about the coal mines.

In 1903 he was transferred to the New York Office of the Keasbey & Mattison Company, and during the latter part of that year resigned, shortly thereafter entering the employ of the Ehret Magnesia Manufacturing Company, where, to all intents and purposes, he was the general manager, altho he persistently, for years, declined to accept a title. Eventually, however, he was elected to the Vice Presidency of the Ehret Company, which position he held up to the time of his death.

Mr. Macan was a shrewd, canny Scotchman, cleancut, straight, honest. He played the game with cards all on the table and never hesitated an instant to call an opponent if there were any question of "cheating."

As Chairman of the Magnesia Association of America he was a decided success, holding together the warring elements in that Industry for a longer period of time than had ever been done before and it is noteworthy that during his entire incumbency of that position, not a single action was ever taken by the Magnesia Association of America except by unanimous consent.

The second Mrs. Macan having died in December 1913, the immediate surviving family consists of George C. Macan, Easton, Pa., William A. Macan, Jr., Miss Del Rose Macan, and Mrs. George W. Selby, of Cynwyd.

Funeral services were held from his residence, Montgomery Avenue, Cynwyd, on Wednesday, August 23rd, interment being at the Westminster Cemetery.

Together with a host of social friends it was particu-Page Sixteen September, 1922

## - ASBESTOS -



## MIKESELL BROTHERS COMPANY

## Asbestos Manufacturers

Asbestos Carded Fibre Asbestos Yarn Asbestos Tapes Asbestos Cloths Asbestos Cloths Asbestos Millboard Asbestos Gaskets Asbestos Packings Asbestos Wick Packing Asbestos Rope Packing Folded and Stitched Brake Linings Clutch Disc Facings Pipe Coverings Cements

Executive Offices, 156 North LaSalle Street CHICAGO, U. S. A.

Plant and Works at Wabash, Indiana

September, 1922

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Page Seventeen

- ASBESTOS

larly notable that the services at the house were attended by representatives from every nearby plant, and by several men who travelled considerable distances. Among those present whom we noted paying last respects, were Alvin M. Ehret, President, and J. W. Quinn, Vice President of the Ehret Magnesia Manufacturing Company, Harry Stone, Superintendent of the Ehret plant, L. L. Shailer, Manager of Ehret's Chicago Office, W. Supplee, Manager, and J. Gretsinger of Ehret's Philadelphia Office, Richard V. Mattison, Jr., V. P. & Gen. Mgr., Keasbey and Mattison Company, Ambler, F. F. Turner of Keasbey and Mattison Company, Philadelphia, B. T. Conwell and John W. Latchum of the American Insulation Company, John Liner, E. R. Teubner and N. P. MacMullan of the Philadelphia Asbestos Company, Willis Lysle of John R. Livezey's office, Philadelphia, Paul J. Krez of Paul J. Krez Company, Chicago, A. K. Burgstresser and C. M. Stokes of Norristown Magnesia and Asbestos Company, Norristown, Ernest Buehler of the Central Asbestos and Magnesia Company, Chicago, D. Henry Buhman of Wallace & Gale, Baltimore, Wilfred Griffiths, Co-receiver of the Valley Forge Magnesia Company, Wm. H. Berry, former State Treasurer and Collector of the Port, and Dr. E. R. Weidlein of the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research.

We knew Mac well, we had the highest possible regard for him, and we're going to miss him tremendously.

## NATIONAL MAGNESIA MANUFACTURING COMPANY

544 MARKET ST. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

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FACTORY REDWOOD CITY, CAL.



## Manufacturers of

85% Magnesia Pipe Covering 85% Magnesia Boiler Lagging 85% Magnesia Plastic Cement Fire Backing High Temperature Blocks Hot Blast Cement Magnesium Oxide Calcined Magnesite Dead Burned Magnesite Carbonate of Magnesia, U. S. P. & Tech. Sodium Hyposulphite Epsom Salts Sal Soda Paint and Rubber Fillers

September, 1922

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## - ASBESTOS

## MARKET CONDITIONS

Several very successful business men have recently expressed highly optimistic opinions as to the future trend of business.

The record of most basic industries for the past eighteen months is full of encouraging things.

Take rubber, for instance. Eighteen months ago the rubber industry was flat on its back and nobody thought twice of its potential money making strength. Now, Akron, Trenton and the other lesser rubber centers are making new production records and earnings for 1922 have been highly satisfactory.

Automobiles are being made and sold in larger numbers than ever before. Ford has been breaking records month after month.

New building has never, in the Nation's history, been so large a factor in volume or importance.

The steel industry is quite active and in excellent financial position.

These conditions predicate improvement in all business. The asbestos-magnesia producer and trader can find much comfort nowadays, for, while prices are much too low, economic law will keep right on eliminating the unwise man who insists upon doing business at whatever cost or loss, and the wiser operator will soon be able to obtain a fair share of trade at profitable prices.

Asbestos paper, millboard and paper products have all scored small advances in price during August.

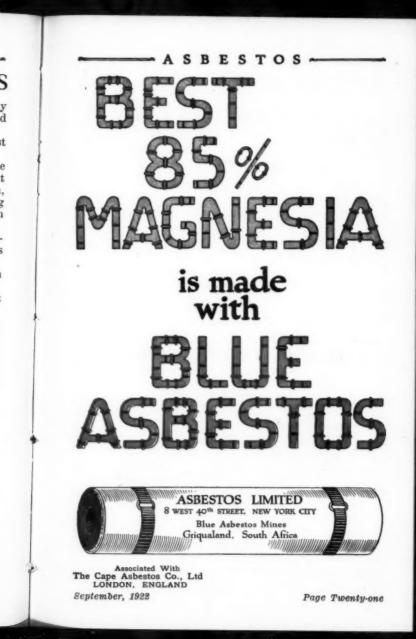
Textiles, brake linings and the like will scarcely participate in the inevitable general price advance until there is more stability in the price of crudes and fibres.

Producers of crudes seem to care not a bit for the manufacturer or jobber, blithely slashing, cutting and hammering away in a feverish urge to get an order when there is no order to get.

Magnesia prices must move upward unless the factors prefer to go out of business. From what we know of cost of production, mighty little magnesia being shipped today shows a profit. The men heading the industry have too much intelligence to continue long on such a foolish course.

Incidentally, one large manufacturer of Asbestos and

Page Twenty



Magnesia products, because of the shortage of coal, closed practically all of his plant on September 1st.

This manufacturer has notified all his branch offices and agents of a flat increase in price of 33-1/3% on all commodities, effective August 28. In our opinion, this action is but a forerunner of a great turning to the truth by the whole industry.

Quite a few trade papers have called attention to the article appearing in July "ASBESTOS" under the heading "Early History of Pipe Covering," in which, readers will remember, Col. Thos. M. Valleau and Commander Henry F. Grier, gave their early recollections of the Pipe Covering Industry.

It is always pleasing to find general references in the trade and technical press commenting upon material which has been developed by "ASBESTOS."



Page Twenty-two

# HIGH GRADE ASBESTOS TEXTILES

Carded Fibres Yarns, Cord, Mantle Yarns Plain and Metallic Cloths Braided and Woven Tapes Braided Tabings Woven Sheet Packings Woven Brake Linings Gloves, Mittens, Leggins Gaskets, Seamless and Jointed Packings, Steam and High Pressure Wick and Rope

# Asbestos Fibre Spinning Company

North Wales, Penna.

September, 1922

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## Contractors and Distributors Page

We have recently been asked "What is the average overhead expense chargeable to the estimating service of an average active pipe covering shop?"

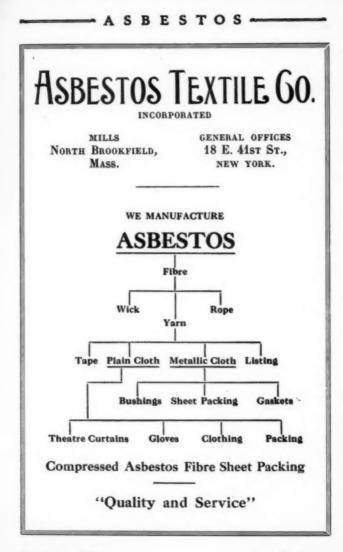
Naturally, we have no data available on which to base such an approximation, but the question opens up an interesting train of thought, to ourselves in the abstract—to the battle scarred overhead fighter in the concrete.

"One three wound stripper" to whom we put this question, hazarded a guess \$20,000 per year for the shop that averages \$500,000 of pipe covering contracts—\$20,000 on \$500,000-4%. Not too bad, if the net profit on such work returns us 10% on the investment. But does it? What do we get for our yearly expenditure of \$20,000 per shop to give our building, heating and plumbing customers the service they need? Four or five competitive bids to choose from in making up their price on which they will win or lose the job; for the price they put in will be final and they know that if they are \$1,000 or \$1.00 low, they will be awarded the contract and there will be no "going over the estimate" no "last cracks" no "don't do anything with it until I see if I can't get a little better price from the factory," from their competitors. The lucky one gets himself in shape to perform his contract, and the losers forget it.

But what of the Pipe Covering Contractor with his \$20,000 yearly estimating overhead? He has worked hard on a complicated two or three mile of pipe set of plans, he has figured his job close, with perhaps a 10% or 15% margin of profit. His price was low among four or five other shops, his steamfitter friend has used his price and won the job on the basis of this price—does he get the job without any further ado? Not by a long shot. In the vernacular "he is only half in" and if he ever does get the job, he takes it at somebody's "revised price", frequently someone who has not even given a preliminary bid, and occasionally some sporting member of the trade who has never even gone over the plans, but bids on the assumption that "if Jim Jones can do the job for \$5,000 I can do it for \$100 less."

What is the natural consequence of such a procedure and who is to blame? Is the steam fitting and plumbing trade a particularly unscrupulous and hard fisted fraternity? We believe not—quite the contrary. There is only one man to point to— "Old Man Human Nature." Would the steamfitter be justified in refusing to do business with the price cutter who offers a saving of from \$500 to \$2500? He might, if he were long headed enough, but Old Man Human Nature sits in his purchasing agent's chair, and turns a ready ear to the emissaries of Pips Covering concerns who block his antiroom when he has a contract to let, and so his office is turned into an auction room, and the job is knocked down, not to the highest, but to the lowest bidder, and Mr. Human Nature rubs his hands, puts down an

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September, 1922

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Page Twenty-five

additional \$1,000 profit on his job, and murmurs "What fools ye mortals be!"

#### The Remedy.

Is it possible to file with a disinterested secretary a sealed copy of each bid on advertised contracts, to be opened by the secretary when the job has been awarded to the steamfitter or plumbing contractor; the Secretary to notify the lowest pipe covering bidder, giving him a list of the names of the other shops who have put in a preliminary bid—not their prices; he also to give the other bidders the name of the covering contractor who has submitted the lowest price; they lay off; and the low bidder waits in a dignified manner for his order from the steam fitter whom he has helped to win the contract.

Would it take the steamfitting and plumbing trade long to realize this new attitude on the part of the covering contractors? Would it be possible to bring the steamfitter to time, who insists on showing his low preliminary price to some little insurgent shop who had not taken the trouble to put in a preliminary bid? Would the steamfitter realize the justice of such an attitude on the part of the Covering Shops in discontinuing a practice which he himself would not tolerate in his own bus iness? Would such a procedure operate toward the betterment of insulation generally, the big broad principals of conservation and efficiency, on which the insulating idea was originally founded?

For every evil, under the Sun There is a remedy, or there is none, If there be one, try and find it; If there be none, never mind it.

## Comments on the Wire Market

During the past month the copper market has held firm and the domestic price still stands at 14 cents for delivery two or three months ahead.

Zinc has continued to advance and the St. Louis price is now firm at  $6\frac{1}{4}$  cents for shipment over the remainder of the year.

Copper and brass wire mills are well booked up and early shipments are difficult to obtain.—Standard Underground Cable Company.

> GOOD TEXTILE SALESMAN WANTED Apply Box 12 A-1, Secretarial Service, 246 North 17th Street, Philadelphia.

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September, 1922

Page Twenty-seven

## ASBESTOS ----

# "K&M"Featherweigh Weight 85% Magne Knov

FEATHER

The Secret?

The use of selected carded Asbestos Fiber, which enables us to put as high as 90 to 91 per cent. of carbonate of magnesia—the real insulating agent—into our coverings,

"If It's Made of Asbestos Keasbey & Matti

Page Twenty-eight

## ----- A S B E S T O S

# RWEIGHT

## weight is the Lightest lagnesia Pipe Covering Known

while at the same time getting the necessary structural strength. te of Other Asbestos products of equal distinction. Let us

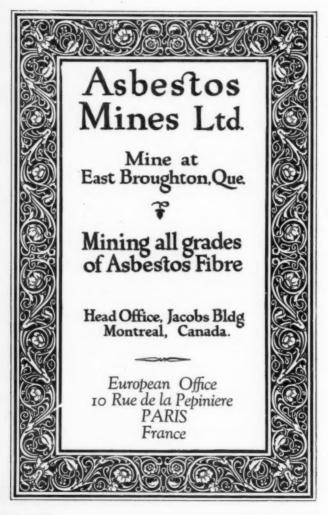
te of Other Asbestos products of equal distinction. Let us rings, know your needs.

Mattison Company, Ambler, Penna.

September, 1922

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Page Thirty

# EDITORIALS

#### Court Orders Dividends.

Of interest to all corporations is recent decision made by the United States Court of Appeals, sitting in Milwaukee, Wis., affecting the dividend rights of stockholders.

In this case the defendant corporation was organized in 1893 with a capital of \$250,000, and the plaintiff alleged that the total assets of the Corporation now exceeded the total liabilities by something like \$900,000.

The suit was brought by the heirs of one of the founders of the Company, and prayed for an accounting and an order of the courts requiring the defendant to declare dividends. The court commanded the Corporation to pay a dividend of 6% for 1921 and ordered the President and Vice President of the Corporation to each return \$3,000. of the \$15,000. salary paid to each of them during 1921.

The court went farther and suggested the sale of certain properties owned by the Corporation and the Court retained continuing jurisdiction for the implied purpose of seeing to it that satisfactory settlement of the plaintiff was reached.

If this principle of law is sustained, the investor in common stock need no longer worry about the possibilities that the management of a given corporation may be opposed to dividends and, on the contrary the prospective investor need only study the earning ability of the corporation and its management for purposes of decision for or against investment.

## A TRACTOR

### Going Unionism One Better.

The employees of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company are gaining a most enviable reputation for courtesy and helpfulness by their work in Buffalo where they have been sent to take the place of the strikers.

The Mitten plan of management has succeeded in giving to Philadelphians a freedom from trolley strikes and other labor disturbances in connection with its street car system, which is very enjoyable.

The plan includes good wages, uncontrolled election of September, 1922 Page Thirty-one

employee representatives, pensions, sick benefits, \$1000 life insurance, saving fund, co-operative wage dividend fund, every activity planned and executed on a fifty-fifty basis between employee and employer. The Company thru its Co-operative Council is thinking of establishing a Co-operative Helping Hand Fund, to help those employees who, due to hard luck, sickness, or other causes are in dire need.

In return for these benefits the Company insists on efficient and courteous service and gets it.

Perhaps some day all employers will learn that the real and only way to beat Unionism is to go Unionism one better. It is unquestioned that the plan followed by the P. R. T. is far better for employee, employer and the general public than the Unionism which demands so much and gives so little.

Labor knows when it is well off and Unionism has small chance to disrupt the peace of a well cared for, happy group of employees.

#### The Art of Keeping.

Herbert N. Casson, writing for "Forbes" says, "Self interest is not an ignoble thing. It has only been called ignoble by predatory parasites who live on other people's generosity. Self interest is a structural virtue. It is one of the pillars that holds up the whole edifice of eivilization.

The philosophy of credulity and selflessness was invented by beggars and it has been constantly used by thieves.

First earn your own money - then protect it and use it for your own purposes - that is the rule of common sense and honesty and the highest morality.

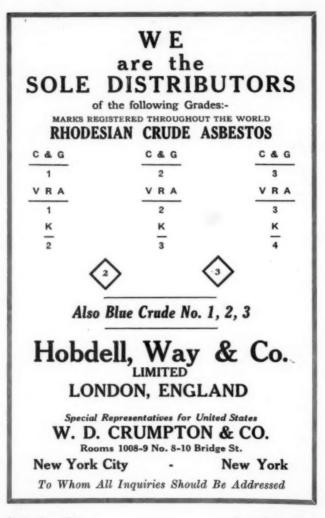
The more dupes - the more thieves. "Thou shalt not steal," said Moses, but he only laid down half the law. He should have completed his commandment by saying "Thou shalt not be stolen from."

Mr. Casson tells us that the art of Attack in selling has been developed out of proportion to the art of Defence in keeping.

With so many worthless promotions abroad, being sold by experts in attack, the encouragement of defense is laudable and logical.

We've read a lot of books and papers on the art of Page Thirty-two September, 1922





September, 1922

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selling but few if any on the art of buying intelligently. It's a splendid angle for study.



#### Fire Prevention Day.

October 10, 1921, was proclaimed by the President of these United States as "Fire Prevention Day."

Whether the idea will be carried out on October 10 of this year, has not been learned at time of going to press, but if it is, all the Asbestos products should celebrate and endeavor to impress on the people the importance of their work in fire prevention.

Asbestos Shingles particularly will have their innings on that day, standing, we believe, at the head of the list and having to their credit many, many thousands of dollars worth of property saved from fire.

Asbestos Cloth, particularly when used for theatre curtains, portable motion picture machine booths and clothing, would probably come a close second, with Asbestos Building Lumber third, this last being especially active when used in the construction of semi-portable motion picture machine booths, exterior finish on buildings, and as insulation in various electrical apparatus.

Asbestos Millboard, Air Cell Paper and Covering can add their hurrahs to the general clamor, and other Asbestos Products of lesser importance will do well to be in line.

When we consider that fire damage during the month of July for instance, in the United States alone, amounted to the stupendous total of 29,892,000, and read further that the 1922 losses will probably reach a total not exceeded in any year except 1906, the year of the San Francisco disaster, it looks as the Asbestos, as a fire preventer, had quite some little job on hand.

(I) D

#### New York Safety Week.

"Safety Week" will be celebrated in New York City October 9th to 14th.

Asbestos plays so large a part in the prevention of various kinds of accidents, that every person engaged in the Asbestos business, whether as an office boy or as head of Page Thirty-four September, 1922

### ASBESTOS ~

# West Coast Asbestos Co. Downey, - California

The most up-to-date Asbestos Textile Factory in the United States. The plant was built and equipped by Asbestos people who have been in the Asbestos Textile business in the East for the last twenty years.

The West Coast Asbestos Company has been in operation over a year and are manufacturing yarns, cloth, wick and rope, woven and folded and stitched brake linings, clutch facings, valve stem packing, high pressure spiral packings and asbestos gaskets.

# To The Trade:

The West Coast Asbestos Company is owned by the E. M. Smith Company, of Los Angeles. There is no other Asbestos company or individual owning stock in the West Coast Asbestos Company. This means that you can use West Coast goods in your territory and feel that you are not in competition with the factory for the same business. Why not have an independent source of supply?

West Coast Asbestos Co. Downey, - California

September, 1922

Page Thirty-five



ASBESTOS FIBRE Eight Standard Grades

#### MAGNESIA

Carbonate of Magnesia Powder Pure Carbonate of Magnesia Blocks Light Calcined Magnesia Heavy Calcined Magnesia

In Technical and U.S. P. Grades

ASBESTOS AND MAGNESIA PIPE AND BOILER COVERINGS A correct heat insulation for each condition.

Asbestos Roofings Asbestos Paper and Millboard Insulating and High Temperature Cements Boiler Setting Cement Asbestos Rope and Wick Packing Asbestos Gaskets

> PREPARED ASPHALT ROLL ROOFINGS BUILT-UP ASPHALT ROOFINGS SLATE SURFACE SHINGLES

> > WATERPROOFING Asphalt and Tarred Felts Waterproof Insulating Paper Roof Paints Asbestos Roof Cements Asphalt Pitch

THE PHILIP CAREY COMPANY Lockland, Cincinnati, Ohio

Page Thirty-six

the firm, should loyally support and help along this movement.

Particular attention will be paid during the week to the prevention of automible accidents, and we all know how often faulty brakes and worn out brake lining are responsible for accidents either to pedestrians or to those in the car.

A real opportunity to bring before the public the advisability of having automobile brakes inspected regularly and relined when necessary.

Whether a Ford or a Packard, no car can operate efficiently and safely without proper braking facilities, and the sooner the public realizes that fact the less danger it, the public, will be in.

#### States and

#### Future Use For Asbestos.

Some few of the men engaged in the Asbestcs Trade must have been inspired when they chose that particular field. If, when the last call comes, they can take along some of their product it is a cinch bet that it will come in handy.

There are some men in the trade, however, who have enough principal to take the gaff and come back smiling.

Very recently we learned of an order placed with a concern by a regular buyer at a fixed price for delivery thirty days later.

A few days before shipment was to go forward the buyer notified the seller that unless the seller met a price a few cents less than that mentioned in the order, said order would be cancelled.

The seller was told the name of his competitor, who, probably, knew that the order had been placed.

Even though the seller could have met the new price he had manhood enough to turn the proposition down, cold.

The order was cancelled and placed with the cutter.

It is to be hoped that the cutter will get his just desserts either in this world or the next.

#### POSITION WANTED

By competent man with seven years' practical and executive experience in sales, cost and production of Asbestos products. Address Box 9M-2, "ASBESTOS."

September, 1922

Page Thirty-seven

A S B E S T O S

# Imports and Exports of Asbestos

Owing to the fact that some of the figures were late in reaching us last month the August number did not include information on imports and exports for the month of May. We will, therefore, give you the figures for May and June in this, the September, issue.

#### Imports

Imports of raw material for the months of May and June were as follows:

Of the May figures 9,586 tons valued at \$307,335 came from Canada.

Our readers will also be interested in knowing that 46 tons valued at \$2,950 came from Germany, and 92 tons valued at \$28,800 were received from the Netherlands. We questioned these sources of supply but upon writing the Department of Commerce were assured that they were correct.

Fourteen tons valued at \$4,962 were received from England, 47 tons valued at \$6,832 from British South Africa, and 7 tons to the value of \$1,578 from Portuguese East Africa.

Of the June figures 10,707 tons valued at \$341,762 came from Canada.

Imports of manufactured Asbestos were as follows:

	\$17,923.00	
June	\$33,119.00	

Our readers will be interested in knowing that \$10,690 worth was received from England, \$622 from Scotland, and \$43 from Belgium during May.

The June figures show \$2,361 from Belgium, \$566 from the Netherlands, \$14,443 from Austria. \$395 from Germany, and \$3,652 from England, together with other smaller quantities of no particular interest.

#### Exports.

Exports of manufactured Asbestos goods during the month of May and June were as follows:

Page Thirty-eight

# Asbestos Corporation of Canada, Limited

### 

The Largest Producers of Raw Asbestos in the World

### 

# CRUDES SPINNING FIBRES SHINGLE STOCKS PAPER STOCKS

#### Mines

Kings Mines, Thetford Mines, Quebec Beaver Mines, """ B. C. Mines, Black Lake, " Fraser Mines, E. Broughton, "

#### Head Office

Canada Cement Building Phillips Square - Montreal

**General** Office

THETFORD MINES Quebec, Canada

September, 1922

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#### MAY

Paper, Millboard and Rollboard	115,632	lbs.	\$5,009.00
Pipe Covering and Cement	366,549	lbs.	25,182.00
Textiles, Yarn and Packing	42,584	lbs.	34,801.00
Asbestos Roofing	461,486	sq. ft.	20,691.00
Other Manufactures	212,440	lbs.	52,455.00
Magnesia Pipe and Boiler Covering	225,297	lbs.	19,542.00

Paper, Millboard and Rollboard	379,084	lbs.	22,918.00
Pipe Covering and Cement	291,591	lbs.	20,442.00
Textiles, Yarn and Packing	50,189	lbs.	38,167.00
Asbestos Roofing	252,563	sq. ft.	9,068.00
Other Manufactures	238,156	lbs.	56,269.00
Magnesia Pipe and Boiler Covering	216,888	lbs.	15,865.00

Details of these figures will be gladly supplied upon request.

Exports of Crude Asbestos for May totalled 138 tons valued at \$31,750, while during June but 1 ton valued at \$85 was exported.

Gebruder Ritter and Company of Hamburg have been kind enough to supply us with figures of imports into Hamburg of crude Asbestos for the months of January to June inclusive. Believing that our readers will be interested in these figures we give them below.

You will note that the figures are given in bags and it should be remembered that there are approximately 100 lbs. to the bag when the material comes from Canada, and 150 lbs, when it comes from Africa or Russia.

Port of Shipment Jan. London	Feb. 1,512	Mar. 9,616	Apr. 1,932	May 2,288	June 1,882	Bags 19,331
Liverpool & Manchester Glasgow & Leith 307 Rotterdam & Amsterdam	712	1,175	364	462		3,020
Havre & Antwerp New York	604 99	784	$220 \\ 220$	611 1	$\begin{array}{c}142\\420\end{array}$	2,361 720
Montreal & Portland St. John, Quebec3200 Baltimore & Boston	8,620	8,700	12,019	17,409	14,088	64,036
Philadelphia Beira & Algoa Bay 965	1	1,099	1,642	4,820 5,975	$1,000 \\ 3,804$	5,820 13,486 1.060
South Africa Capetown2092 Various ports 11	1,551	1,851 473	2,012	165	365	8,036 484

Total from all ports.8676 13,099 24,758 18,389 31,731 21,701 118,354

Dividing the above figures roughly we find that 111,-901 bags contained crudes and fibres—6,193 contained sand, and 260 contained recovered and waste material.

Page Forty

With the Acute Shortage of Coal, Consumers Are Seeking Ways of Saving Fuel

# SAL-MO PIPE & BOILER COVERINGS SAVE HEAT

The Loss Through the Pipes Is Reduced to a Minimum



Air-Cell Pipe Covering Multicell Pipe Covering Sal-Mo Conduit Covering Sal-Mo Wool Felt Covering Alaska Frost Proof Covering Sweat Proof Covering

Samples Gladly Furnished to Distributors Inquiries Receive Prompt and Courteous Attention -



140 S. DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

NEW YORK CITY 141 W. 20th. St.

Scranton, Pa.

BOSTON, MASS. 268 State St.

September, 1922

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# Asbestos in India

BY S. B. BANERJEA

Late Editor "The Calcutta University Magazine"

The mineral wealth of India is large, but no systematic survey of it has been made by the Government, because this means money which the Government cannot spare. But they are not sitting idle; they are carrying on their survey slowly but surely. The record of their discoveries is to be found in the Geological Survey departmental memoirs, etc.

Under the new mining laws no non-Britisher is allowed to own any mineral properties in India, barring one or two minor ones. Two minerals are being fully developed coal and iron. I may also add manganese and oil.

So far very few asbestos-bearing properties have been discovered. The best known fields are located at Saraikela (in Singhhoom) and Mysore. A European firm of Calcutta is developing the Saraikela property, while certain Indian firms are developing the Mysore field.

The asbestos found in the latter property is not of good quality. It measures about three or four inches in length and is darkish white in color. The samples which were submitted for valuation were not approved by the majority of firms to which they were submitted. Only two Indian firms offered to buy the output, but they did not offer more than \$20 per ton, f. o. b. Calcutta. The sellers then wanted \$50 at the least, so no business resulted. They have now come down to \$30, but buyers are not inclined to pay even a dollar more than \$20. The Saraikela stuff is almost milky white and sells at about \$50 to \$60 per ton.

Some years ago I heard of a deposit in the Singhhoom village. I went to examine it, but found that asbestos occurred in pockets only and was not worth developing. It occurred in an area measuring some two square miles, very sparsely.

About a year ago a chap offered me three deposits in another Singhhoom village, but they are so small in area, being a few acres in all, that I have not jumped at his offer.

Similar small deposits are to be found in certain Raj-Page Forty-two September, 1922



# **ASBESTOS FIBRE**

## FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF

Asbestos Millboard Asbestos Paper High Temperature Cements Pipe Coverings Asbestos Shingles and Lumber Insulating Cements Fibrous Paints Filtration Packings Roofing Cements



# THE QUEBEC ASBESTOS CORPORATION

Office and Mines East Broughton, Province of Quebec Canada

Page Forty-four

putana states, the Central Provinces and in one or two other places only.

An Indian firm, which offered me the selling agency of the Central Province stuff, talked so big that when I asked them to make a contract, they refused, saying they dared not. They showed me a sample which was quite a foot long, and asked \$250 per ton for it, but when I made certain inquiries of a rather searching character, the offer was withdrawn. I understood what was the matter and kept quiet.

In fact, bogus dealers are not rare in India. Some of them will show you a sample, try to secure an advance from you, and then you will not hear from them anymore. Being perhaps far distant from your city, you do not think it worth while to prosecute them.

There is a growing demand for asbestos goods in India. The trade is mainly in European hands, but several Indian firms also hold agencies of British and American manufacturers. One or two Indian firms manufacture ropes, sheets, etc., locally. Their factories are small and, naturally, their output is small.

I have no doubt many more asbestos fields will yet be discovered in India, particularly in Singhhoom, the Central Provinces, Mysore and certain Rajputana states, which are most liberally endowed by nature with mineral wealth. Capitalists are not wanting to develop the asbestos resources of India, provided these prove paying ones, but until then, India will have to depend on America mainly for her requirements in asbestos goods. The export duty is heavy; it will be heavier when India will have protection; still it will pay exporters to sell their goods here.

Live agents are not difficult to secure and with their help business can be expanded.

#### ASBESTOS DEPOSIT FOR SALE

Sixteen acres on railroad in North Carolina containing 300,-000 to 400,000 tons good Amphibole Asbestos Ore, about 100,-000 tons above ground; produces 90 per cent, fibre to ton of ore. If you use this grade of material, there is a liberal margin of profit for the operator and enough ore to keep a mill busy 25 or 30 years. Correspondence solicited. G. P LOWRY, 639 Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Ga.

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The Geological Survey reports that the production of Portland Cement in the United States during the second quarter of 1922 amounted to 31,664,000 barrels, an increase over the same period in 1921 of 4,436,000 barrels.

During July purchases of new railroad equipment amounted to 353 locomotives, 15,675 freight cars and 120 passenger cars, the largest for any month this year. The most important order for new locomotives was that of the New York Central for 150.

The Winchester-Simmons Co., St. Louis, Mo., has been formed by the amalgamation of the Associated Simmons Hardwaro Companies and the Winchester Co., Capital stock, \$22,500,000.

The American Trade Association Executives will hold its annual convention on October 25th, 26th and 27th, at Buck Hill Falls, Pa.

During the month of May this country consumed 13,000,000 barrels of gasoline, or more than 700,000,000 gallons. Figuring that each gallon of gasoline takes an automobile fifteen miles, there was sufficient gasoline consumed in the United States during May to enable 400,000 motor cars to encircle the globe.

Statistics published by F. W. Dodge Company indicate that during the month of July there were awarded in twenty-seven states in the northeastern quarter of the United States, 9,902 contracts, valued at \$350,080,800. This figure exceeded that for June by over six and a half million of dollars, July was the fourth consecutive month of unprecedented construction activity, showing a 2% increase over June, and a 65% increase over July 1921. Residential building decreased somewhat but was equalized by increases in industrial buildings and public works.

The Danish Riksdag has passed a law, effective immediately, prohibiting the importation of boots, shoes, cigars and cigarettes except under license from the Ministry of Commerce.



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. ASBESTOS 9 ASBESTOS t. Dt e d 8, 37 0. <u>n</u>-Bennett-Martin .0 Asbestos and 13 Chromemines LIMITED 0 8 5, 8 .\* it n 3, 1- y 1 e it Head Office Thetford Mines, P. Q. Canada General Sales Office C 220 Broadway, New York 8 Mines Located at Thetford Mines and Vimy Ridge 2 September, 1922 Page Forty-seven

ASBESTOS FIBRE COMPANY Incorporated 4.000 4.000 4 ASBESTOS CRUDE and FIBRE CORPORATION A com A com ASBESTOS CRUDE and FIBRE MINING CORPORATION Limited the cost of cost of -:- FACTORS MINERS PURCHASING AGENTS CANADIAN CRUDE For all Purposes and FIBRE Correspondence in All Languages **Representatives or Branches** in PARIS - YOKOHAMA - GENOA HAMBURG - LONDON HEAD OFFICE: 342 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK. B. MARCUSE, PRESIDENT.

Page Forty-eight



An attractive little eight page folder, giving information about the automobile brake linings and clutch facings manufactured by the United States Asbestos Company has just been issued. The map of the United States is used as a background. across which is sketched a piece of brake lining bearing the imprint of the United States Asbestos Company. Detailed information as to price list of brake lining and standard clutch facings is included in this leaflet, which is attractively gotten up in two colors.

A. W. Koehler, President of the Asbestos Textile Company, returned about the middle of August from Europe, and reports having had a pleasant and profitable journey.

The Canadian Johns-Manville Company, Limited, is laying a new railway track, two miles in length, from their Jeffrey mine to the mills, which line will have a grade only half as heavy as the old one. A new crushing plant, which will house two Worthington jaw crushers, 48 by 60 inches, is also being constructed. The plant is designed to crush 500 tons of rock per hour.

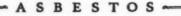
Our birthday list this month is quite large: R. V. Mattison, Jr., Vice President and General Manager of the Keasbey & Mattison Company, will celebrate his birthday on September 16th; Frank Wampole, Treasurer of the Staybestos Mfg. Company on September 24th; W. H. Wampole, Vice President, Staybestos Mfg. Co., on September 25th; A. W. Koehler, President Asbestos Textile Company on September 29th; E. B. Knowles, Sales Manager, Automotive Equipment Department, United States Asbestos Company, on October 3rd; Carlton E. Miller, President, National Magnesia Mfg. Company on October 7th; Sir John W. Carson, President, Consolidated Asbestos Limited, on October 13th.

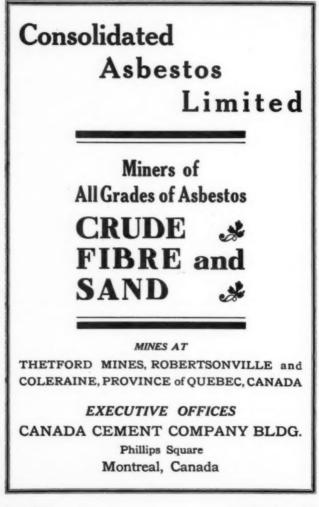
To all these gentlemen we extend our heartiest congratulations and best wishes.

In the New York Journal we read of the merger of large British interests with the Asbestos Mfg. Company of Lachine, P. Q., whose capitalization will be increased from \$1,000,000 to \$2,500,000, P. J. Paradis to be president of the merger. It is claimed that this merger is the result of the threat of the provincial government of Quebec to place an export tax on raw asbestos.

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On August 15th the Editor visited the plant of the Felt Paper Company, Rowlandville, Md.

Mr. Moore, formerly of Moore & White Company, Philadelphia, and his two sons, are operating this plant, making roofing felt, slate surfaced asphalt shingles, and some little Asbestos paper.

We were royally entertained and can report having had a pleasant and profitable day.

Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Anderson and son, have been vacationing along the St. Lawrence River, later in Atlantic City, and report having had a wonderful time. Mr. Anderson is Vice President of the Sall Mountain Company of Chicago.

In the August 12th, 1922, issue of the Engineering and Mining Journal, appeared an article by B. Marcuse of the Asbestos Crude and Fibre Corporation, under the title "The Marketing of Asbestos." Reprints of this article are being distributed by the Asbestos Crude & Fibre Corporation to its customers and prospects.

The Lotz Asbestos Company of Hartford, Conn., is not complaining of bad business conditions, it having a large number of covering contracts on hand, and within a year has more than doubled its payroll.

In the August 18th issue of the Canadian Mining Journal appears quite an article concerning the Maple Leaf Asbestos Corporation, Coleraine, P. Q., and its recent development. A picture of the crushers, mill and dump is shown.

The Consolidated Classification Committee at its recent sessions had before it the proposal to change the minimum carload weight of Asbestos Air Cell Pipe and Boiler Covering from 24,000 to 18,000 pounds. We are now advised that statement has been issued by F. W. Smith, Chairman of the Committee, to the effect that it was concluded that no change should be made in the existing provisions of the Consolidated Classification concerning this question.

The new trade mark of "Chekko" has recently been registered by Cresswell's, Limited of England, for use as the trade name of Asbestos Brake Linings made by them.

The Quebec Central Railroad has prepared a form of certificate to be signed by shippers of Asbestos Sand. The certificate requires that when raw material is consigned as "Sand" the shipper must guarantee that the material will not test better than 0-0-5-11 on the standard Thetford Test Box.

During 1921 experimental work was conducted in Canada on the use of the conical ball mill for the cracking of asbestos September, 1922 Page Fifty-one

rock and the liberation of the fibre. It is proposed to continue experimental test work on the application of a wet process for the crushing of the rock and recovery of the fibre—Canadian Mining Journal, Aug. 4, 1922.

The Canadian Johns-Manville Company, Limited, is laying a new railway track, two miles in length from their Jeffrey mine to the mills, which line will have a grade only half as heavy as the old one. A new crushing plant, which will house two Worthington jaw crushers, 48 by 60 inches, is also being constructed. The plant is designed to crush 500 tons of rock per hour.

The India Rubber Journal, issue of August 19th, reported the granting by the Soviet Government of Russia, an Asbestos concession to the Wolff Chemical Company, an American firm whose address was not given, nor could be found in lists of chemical manufacturers or telephone directories. The terms of the concession were identical with those of the concession granted the Allied Drug & Chemical Company, mentioned in "Asbestos" some months ago, and we learn further that the name of the resident manager in Russia of the Allied Drug & Chemical Company is Wolff. It is therefore believed that no new concession has been granted.

Incidentally, the operating rights for the concession of the Allied Drug & Chemical Corporation have been transferred to the Allied American Corporation, 165 Broadway, New York City, which latter company, we understand, is at present actively engaged in operating the Russian properties.

The A. W. Jack Corporation reports that the work on its new plant is progressing satisfactorily, and they expect to start operations therein about the first of the year. Before that date it will be necessary for them to close down for about two months until the old plant can be torn down and the machinery installed in the new one. Just when this closedown will be effective cannot yet be determined.

A very valuable six page leaflet, describing Asbestos Gaskets, has been issued by the United States Asbestos Company of Lancaster, Pa. The product is illustrated and described, and then the standard stock sizes are listed, together with the weight of each gasket in ounces. This table of sizes and weights should be very valuable to all distributors and users of gaskets, and copies of the leaflet may be obtained from the publishers.

John F. Green of Chicago, well known thruout the Asbestos trade, has succeeded in utilizing fibrous quartz in the manufac-Page Fifty-two September, 1922

ture of glass, which glass has a melting point of 2600° F. Having such'a high breakdown point, this material should develop into a most valuable commercial product.

Mr. Green also reports very satisfactory progress in his efforts to commercially utilize tremolite, actinolite and amphibole Asbestos, and confidently expects to be able to spin Asbestos in its pure state, i. e., without cotton.

Notice of the incorporation and entry into manufacturing and selling of Asbestos goods, has been issued by the American Asbestos Mfg. Company, 336-360 Wayne street, Jersey City, N. J.

This company has been incorporated under the laws of the State of New Jersey, with a total capital of \$150,000, of which \$50,000 is preferred and \$100,000 common.

It is planned to manufacture and sell Asbestos Insulation and allied products; in fact the plant is now in operation and the public is cordially invited to inspect it.

The incorporators are: C. R. Burkhardt, P. H. Hilbig, and L. J. Stadelman, all of whom were formerly connected with the National Asbestos Mfg. Company of Jersey City, Mr. Burkhardt having been Vice President and General Manager.

The officers of the new company are C. R. Burkhardt, Presldent and General Manager, P. H. Hilbig, Treasurer and General Sales Manager, and L. J. Stadelman, Secretary.

Mr. Hilbig was a special representive of the National Asbes-

# BLUE IS BEST

Save money. Buy direct from the producers. Blue stocks are low in Africa. Prices will rise.

#### THE CARN BREA ASBESTOS SYNDICATE

Proprietor, ISAAC J. MEEUWSEN Manager, NEIL MacLEOD

BLUE ASBESTOS MINES Prieska and Griqualand West, South Africa Cable Address: "Meeuwsen" Prieska Codes: A. B. C. 5th and Bentley's Reference: National Bank Ltd., Prieska

September, 1922

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tos Manufacturing Company, and is well known to the trade thruout the East and Middlewest.

Mr. Stadelman has been selling the product of the National Company thru New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and is well-known thruout that territory.

The plant is operating overtime, using only experienced workmen, some of whom claim a record of eighteen years in the manufacture of insulations.

The company claims that it is aiming to produce a quality product rather than to meet competitive prices, and asserts that it has lost very few orders because of slight difference in price.

The declaration of purposes made by the Company is very clean-cut, and since it is apparently well financed, there would appear to be every reason to expect its successful development.

#### PATENTS

On August 8th patent was granted to Arthur L. Rennie, Jamaica, N. Y. Filed June 4th 1921, Serial No. 474,936, on Brake Band Lining. Described as follows: A brake band provided at its opposite ends with bracket plates which are secured thereto and a lining strip for said band, said lining strip being provided with transverse keepers adapted to engage the opposite side edge of the brake and with an attaching plate having an outwardly directed rivet member adapted to be passed thru a corresponding aperture in one of the bracket plates, said attaching plate being also provided at its outer end with a hook member adapted to engage a lip on the corresponding end of said bracket plate.

A teacher examined a little boy's teeth one day at school. She said:

"You have an abscess in one of your teeth and should go to the dentist."

When the little boy came home he said "Mother, the teacher said that I should go to the dentist because I have an asbestos tooth."

# BUYERS CLASSIFIED INDEX

Being a listing of those firms whose products are of particular interest to those in the Asbestos Industry.

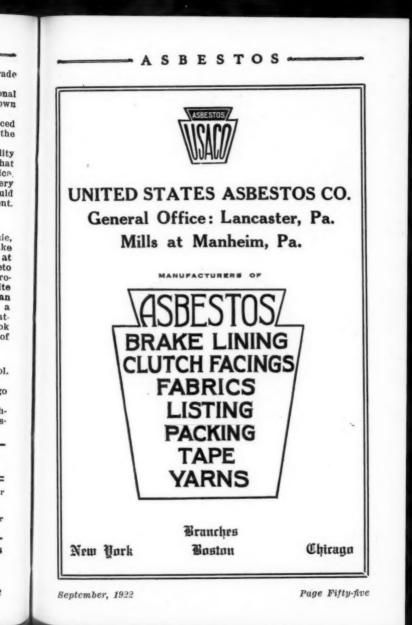
Rate for listing supplied on application.

We hope to gradually make this listing of great value to our readers.

CARDING AND SPINNING MACHINES FOR ASBESTOS YARNS

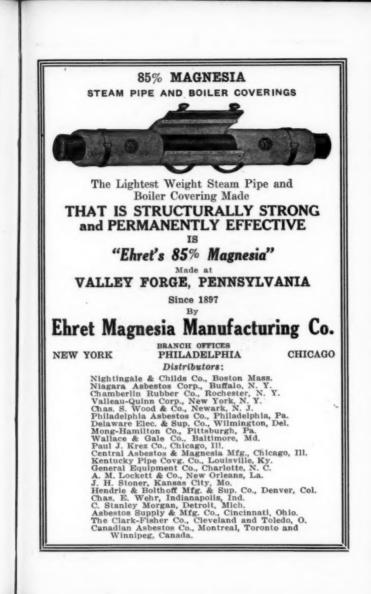
Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass.

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# AMERICAN ASBESTOS COMPANY

# Manufacturers of Asbestos Textiles NORRISTOWN, PA., U. S. A.

Headquarters for Yarns, Cloth, Tapes, Fibres, Brake Linings and Textiles Generally

WRITE FOR PRESENT PRICES

